ADDITIONAL FROM NICARAGUA.

Our Mearagua Correspondence.

GRASADA, July 1, 1856 The Presidential Election-General Walker's Molives for Allowing Himself to be put in Nomination-Arrical of a French Prigate at San Juan and Interview of Two of its Officers with the President-Col. Waters' Misson to Leon-French Colony for the Colonization of the Costa Rica Prostier Berdering on Nicaragua-Five Thowsand French Emigrants to be Immediately Placed there-The Approaching Sale of Confiscated Haciendus-Padre Vijit-General Goleowia's Mission to Europe-Inducements to Emigrants, &c., &c.

I send you, per favor of Colonel Tabor, the pre prietor of El Nicaraguense, proof sheets of the account of the ceremonies and banquet which took place here on the occasion of General Walker's inauguration. In reference to the latter, I will merely add that although it was confidently expected that General Walker would be elected, no one looked for the immense majority which the result of the election has given him.

General Walker had not intended originally to allow his name to be used as a candidate, and it was thought that the emtest would be between Rivas and Ferrer, but certain treasonable documents, which were intercepted and traced to Rivas, together with the carnest solicitation of Ferrer and other distinguished democratic Nicaraguans, induced him to change his determination, and on the 10th of June his name was announced as a candidate for the

The other matters of interest connected with this

gevernment are trivial. We have rumors of all sorts of things, but they are apparently so unfounded that I hardly think them worth repeating. For instance, on the 8th, two French officers of high rank came up from . French frigate, which hall at San Joan, and requested an interview with the Commander-in-Chief. Immediately there was a dizen reports as to their mission-one, that Louis Napoleon had sent them to make private proposals to Ceneral Walker to sestain him in consideration of securing the transit route to France; another that they came to make demands upon the government for alleged wrongs to French subjects; but whitever the purpose of their visit, no one knows. After being closeted several hours with the General they left the city, and that is the last we have heard of it.

Last week a courier arrived from Leon, bringing advices from the democratic leader there to General Walker. The purport of them was that Rivas had formed a junction with the Chamorristas and was in possession of the Plaza and the Cathedral, and that W General Walker would send a small body of men there they would probably disperse. Accordingly Colonel Waters was despatched with his Rangers, with instructions to occupy Leon, if he could do it peaceably, but under no considerations to have a conflict with the natives.

Colonel Waters reached Leon and rode into the city to within two squares of the Plaza, when he was fired upon by the Rivas party. His instructions were such that he could not risk an engagement, and he therefore retired without loss, although he is positive that he could have taken the place even with the small force under his command. I think General Walker's pelicy is a wise one, in regard to this new revolution. He knows that he has more friends than enemies in Leon, and that they will be the greatest sufferers should be take that place by force of arms, so he leaves tham to deal with Elvas as they think best. I am expect-

to deal with Rivas as they think best. I am expering daily to hear that there has been an engagement between the two native parties in Leon, and that Rivas has been driven from the place.

Rivas is a harmless old gentleman, but has fallen among had friends. He is but the tool of the few unscrepulous leaders remaining of the old legitimate party, the deadly foes of democracy. It is said, too, that Vanderbilt has instigated him to join with his old enemies, and promised him means sufficient if he would undertake the everthrow of Walker.

Private information has been laid before this government that a company was being formed in France for the colonization of that part of Costa Rica bedering on Nicaragua, and that a grant had been made by Costa Rica to said company of a tract of land extending from occur to occur, on the condition that five thousand emigrants should be placed in the country within a certain time. This information is no be commenced by a foreign Power, the citizens of the United States will not be behind hand.

The triends of Col. George R. Hall, of New York.

The friends of Col. George B. Hall, of New York, who, it will be remembered, was arrested on board of the Northern Light, for an alleged breach of the neutrality laws of the United States, will be glad to learn that he has been appointed to the important and responsible position of Commissary General of the Nicaraguan army, with the rank of colonel. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

The has steamers from New York brought out some most secon able additions to the ordnance and commissaril's department, and good substantial proof that our old Empire City is not willing to permit any other city of the Union to eclipse her in generasity to a struggling people.

In November the great sale of "confiscated haciendss" will take place, and will present a golden field to capitalists. Many of these haciendas will yield from niten to twenty-tive thousand dollars The friends of Col. George B. Hall, of New York.

chendes will take pince, and will present a golder field to capitalists. Many of these haviendas will yield from niten to twenty-dve thousand dollars worth of cocoa per annum, and will probably not bring much, if any, over the value of their annual productions. Military scrip will be taken at par in payment for this property; and as this can now be bought at a large discount, a brilliant opportunity is offered for speculators. is offered for speculators.

It is estimated that the gross sales of these confis-

cated estates will amount to about five hundred thousand dollars; and if so, it will go far to wards re-ileving Nicaragua from her embarrassments. The return of Padre Vijil was not entirely unex-pected. The government were aware that he was not exactly the man to contend with the shrewd not exactly the man to contend with the shrewd diplomatists at the American capital, and after his recognition it was intended to send some one more accustomed to diplomatic life than the good Padre. You have doubtless heard ere this that General De Goicouria has been appointed Minister to England and France. His precise instructions are not known, but I am informed that he will wait in the United States until the arrival of the new Minister to Washington, and that his future action will be in a measure guided by the policy which the United States may evince towards this government.

The Eurydice English frigate still lies at San Juan del Norte, and keeps a jealous watch over everything bearing the stars and stripes.

I understand that General Walker's administration will be most liberal to emigraute. It is healthy here to all who lead temperate lives. Two hundred and fifty acrees of the linest land in the world are given to single settlers, and three hundred and fifty to families.

to families.

These who do not care to till the soil can find positions in the army. There will be a chance for ten thousand men this winter.

In the United States there are thousands and tens of thousands who struggle day by day for a miserarable livelihood—men who would be glad of the chance to enrol themselves under the banner of liberty, and when their task was accomplished, to have a song inheritance to leave to their children. To such I say, let them come to Nicaragua.

I am informed that emigrant agencies will shortly be opened in the principal cities of the United States, where information can be obtained and such assistance furnished to the needy as will enable them to reach this country.

them to reach this country.

I have but time to add that General Walker's ad ministration bids fair to be a most popular and useful one. Many of the did families who had left the city during the political troubles, are now returning, and a more general sense of security seems to be manifested on every side.

and a more general sense of security seems to be manifested on every side.

I will write you by the next New York steamer, but you must not expect anything very important till November, when something of interest will undoubtedly transpire. In the meantine, let all who feel an interest in Nicaragua, or in the cause of liberty and progress, and who wish to ally their destinies to this young republic, lose no time in getting here.

blue. Above, and supported by the insignia of the three nations, waved to lone star of Cuba.

The staging was sufficiently commodious to admit of twenty persons to be comfortably seated on chairs, and hold, in addition, two good sixed tables. On one of the tables was a very large libble and crucifix; the other contained some writing insterial, a glass and a small pitcher of water.

Pursuant to the order of the printed programme, the soldiers stationed in the city formed on the Plaza at 11 oclock A. M., on the morning of the 12th, headed by an excellent hand of music, which "discoursed sweet music" while the citizens and others formed in the procession.

Scarcely had the lines formed when three men, escorted by a company of soldiers, were seen approaching from the Plaza of St. Sebastian, where Gen. Walker resides, bearing the teautiful flag of the republic.

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The flag is made up entirely of fine silk; the colors are, as before described, blue, white and blue, running horizontally. The white stripe in the centre is about as broal as both blue stripes. In the middle of the centre stripe volcances are represented in a state of eruption. This device, with the long white silk fringes by which the entire flag was surrounded, added much to the beauty and interest of he emblem of our adopted country. The standard bearer was Capt. J. V. Hooff, supported by Lient. P. L. Wilband.

After the recention of the Flag of the Republic.

he emblem of our adopted country. The standard bearer was Capt. J. V. Hooff, supported by Liest. P. L. Wilband.

After the reception of the Flag of the Republic, the line broke into column as follows, and commenced marching in procession:

One company by platoons.

Hand.

Flag of the Republic.
One company by platoons.

President and President Elect.
Cabinet, and suites of the Presidents.

Ministers of the United States and Micaragus, and their suites.

Poreign Consuls.

Municipal anthorities.

Committee of Arrangements.
General officers and added 2mp.
Officers of the General's staff.
Other officers not attached.
Officers of the Navy.

Troops—(marched by rank and file), under their officers.

Citizens (by twos.)

The procession formed on the north side of the plaza, and took up its line of march by the west end, in order to sainte the flags of the great nations presented there, and (the band playing appropriate music) marched thence along the south side into the plaza of St. Sebastian, passed the residence of the American minister, in front of whose door the stripes and stars were fitting jauntily to the breeze. Thence it passed the quarters of the Commander in Chief.

From this point the procession turned to the re-

From this point the procession turned to the re-

From this point the procession turned to the residence of the Provisional President. Don Permin Ferrer, and halted in front of his door to receive him and the President elect. After a couple of minutes delay, both gentlemen appeared, accompanied by the bishop of the diocess of Granada, and were heartily cheered.

The march was now resumed—tieneral Walker on the left of the President—and after a few moments walking the procession was again in the Plaza, formed in lines in front of the platform from which they were to be addressed by the speakers, and where the ceremony of taking the oath of office could be distinctly seen.

President Ferrer, followed by Gen. Walker, the Bishop, Col. Wheeler, some of the field officers and their staffs now ascended the platform—the whole party seated themselves in silence for a moment. During this interval the litble was opened, the crucium adjusted, and a cushion placed on the floor, which was soon to be pressed by the knees of the President elect.

The silence now was general. Every breath of the crucium adjusted, on the Plaza was bushed, and the

President elect.

The silence now was general. Every breath of the vast multitude on the Plaza was bushed, and the solemn expression on the faces of the crowd showed that they were in momentary expectation of something in which they were intensely interested. Their surprise was of short duration. The Provisional President arose, and in a clear, calm tone delivered the fellowing valedic cry, in Spanish, which we translate:—

President arose, and in a clear, calm tone delivered the following valedic ory, in Spanish, which we translate:—

Mr. President—You hold in your hands the destinies of Nicaragna—the leys of a vast continent—of an unhappy people who bone for a brighter future—of a people who great and flourishing even in adversity, will prove themselves in prosperity second to none, became nature is ever superior here to the effects of man's discord. You have been called to your present eminence by the people, in despite of a multitude of impostures and institutes stratagems practised by the demagogues and enemies of progress and literty in Central America, became an instinctive sense of self preservation and high aspirations gave rise to this result of a universal and popular suffrage. With sincere and learning the people and respectively, it know this, and the people also know it, since they have deposited their confidence in you, which you have accepted. In the present simulion of the country, the bre people of Nicaragna who have cleated you promise themselves abundant froit from your labors, and your fame will be transmitted to all posterity, illuminated by a never fading light.

This having been read in English by Charles Calleghan, Esq., Don Fermin Ferrer turned to William Walker and administered the oath of office. While the words of the each were being read, General Walker was on his knees, and in this position took upon binself the obligations of the Presidency of the republic.

The oath was read and responded to in the Spanish language, which we translate thus:—

OATH OF OFFICE.

You relemming premise and swear to govern the

You releasely premise and swear to govern the republic of Nicaragua, and sastain its independent and territorial integrity with all your power, and to execute justice according to the principles of

and to execute justice according to the principles of republicansism and religion.

"I promise and awear," responded the President You promise and swear, whenever it may be in your power, to maintain the law of God, the true profession of the Evangelists and the religiou of the

recrucifixion.
"I promise and swear," responded the President
In the name of God and the sainted Evangelists
you swear to comply with these obligations, and to
make it your constant guard to fulfil all that is
herein premised.

herein premised.
"I swear," responded the President.
And for this the succession is committed to you firmly by these presents, by authority of the Secretary of government, charged with the general des After the outh had been administered cheer after

After the oath had been administered cheer after cheer rose from the Americans assembled, mingled with the lusty rices of the natives.

After silence had been restored President William Walker delivered the inaugural sadress, which has already appeared in our columns.

The inaugural was delivered in a clear, firm, confident tone, and issemed to with the profoundest attention. Two or three times during its delivery there were outputs of appliance, but the eager multitude husbed them into silence, that a word might not be lost. When it was concluded, the cheers which came forth apontaneously were almost dealening. ing. As soon as silence was in some degree restored

Colonel Laine read the address in Spanish, and at the conclusion of this, toud and prolonged, virus rent the air. Before these were concluded, a can-non was beiching forth its notes of thunder, and a non was cereming forto us nows of thinner, and a rainte of twenty one guns drowned the voices of the entausistic citizens. After the inaugural address had been read in Spanish, the procession reformed, and marching nearly around the Plaza, entered the Cathedral

At the door of the cathedral President Walker was met by the Bishop; they embraced, and the President preceded by the vishop, and followed by the solders and citizens, walked up the nave of the sacred edifice. As the solders entered they filed to the right and left, and marched down the aisles with trailed arms; the citizens, field officers and the various staffs occupied the nave.

President Walker sat on a scat in front of the altar, richly cushioned, and covered with an ornamental kind of catopy. On his right was Don Fermin Ferrer, on his left Gen. Pinada.

25 The coloes of the falling feet had scarcely ceased reverberating through the arched and tesselated roof which spans the spacious nave, when a priest advanced, bearing in his hand a massive silver censer containing burning incense, and while swinging this in front of the President, bestowed upon him a blessing. At the door of the cathedral President Walker was

in excelcia Dei was channied by the bishop, Glaria in excellent Der was channed by the bisnop, and the rich, mellow volces of a native choir, at compenied by the harmonious sounds of various instruments, broke forth in the sublime Tr. Deem. As the solehon notes were hanned forth those seemed to be a majesty in the depth of the much isself, which filled the heart of those congregated there with awe and adviration.

till November, when something of interest will undoubtedly transpire. In the meant he, let all who feel an interest in Nicaragua, or in the cross of liberty and progress, and who wish to ally their destinates to this young republic, lose no time in getting here.

Formal Langaration of General Walker as President.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC PROGUESTON—ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT FERROR—THE SWIAMING IN—INAUGURAL SPEECH OF GENERAL WALKER—CRES MONIES AT THE CATHEDRAL—THE INAUGURAL DANGER AT THE CATHEDRAL—THE INAUGURAL On the evening of July 11, a staging was created at the west end of the Plaza, which was, early on Saturday morning, covered with a canvass shade, carpeted and tastefully decorated with flowers by some of the charming ladies of Granada. In the front part of the staging were the flagg of the United States, France and Nicaragua. The stars of the Northern Union shed their havier upon the tricolor of la belle France, and both clasped, as it were, in griendly embrace our own begutiful blue, white and principles for which each one of them was willing to impreciples for which such one of intense in lay down his life. The scene was one of intense in lay down his life. The scene was one of intense in lay down his life. The scene was one of intense in lay down his life. The scene was one of intense in lay down his life. The scene was one of intense in lay down his life.

terest; and many there were among those stern looking men who were so oppressed by their pentap feelings that they could so tree suppress their tears. In William Walker they had not only a President, but a General—a soldier—a companion. With him they had shared their last crusta, and with him overcame eminent dangers. They felt that in doing him honer they were but erecting a monument to their own deeds; and they felt that affection toward him, for the deeds he had done, which a son entertains for an honored father—an affection as strong as the tonds of intimacy could make it, but one that was also tempered with the respect due to his superior position.

was also tempered with the respect due to his superior position.

During the entire ceremony the President himself seemed the least affected of any person present. In fact, throughout the day he wore the same pleasant countenance, and had the same unconstrained, easy manner about him with which he always receives his friends at his quarters. He appeared more like a person who was performing what he considered his daty for other people than anything in which he was personally interested.

After the Te Deum had been performed the procession reformed in the Plaza, in the same order in which i had moved at first, and, marching through several streets, escorted the President to his residence.

After the President and citizens had left the procession, the troops marched into the Plaza, where they broke into companies and retired to their quarters.

At a few minutes after four of the clock about fity invited guests at down to what was given out to te "some refreshments," but what was, in fact, a sumptious entertainment. It might, perhaps, be out of place to mention the "bill of fare" of what was strictly intended for a private dinner; but, without being either luxurious or elaborate, it was what even the daintiest epicure would call an excellent meal. Future Presidents may have a greater variety of dishes and a greater number of courses, but we venture to say that there will never be a Presidental dinner in Nicaragua in which the guests will join with a keener relish or greater gusto. It was a dinner peculiarly fitting the occasion and the times—a roldier's dinner—strong, healthy and good. It was, in fact, a dinner with a backbone in it.

President Walker sat at the head of the table,

in it.

President Walker sat at the head of the table, dressed in uniform. On his right sat Don Fermin Ferrer, the late Provisional President, in citizen's clothes; on his left sat Col. Wheeler, dressed in fall uniform. Contiguous to Don Fermin sat the Bremen Consul, in the uniform of his consulate, which glittered with silver lace. Added to this, the gay and tasteful uniform of the officers of the Nicareguan army, shown plentifully about the board, making at once a dignified and brillant spectacle.

At the further end of the table sat Brigadier General Hornsby, in full uniform, supported by Brigadier General Hornsby, in full uniform, supported by Brigadier General Fry on his right, and Surgeon General Ingrabam on his left.

After the heavier part of the entertainment had been concluded, and the cloth had been removed, a few significant "pops" were heard at various parts of the table, and champagne suddenly spatikled in the glasses of the gentlemen about the board. The President arose with a glass of the smilling beverage in his hand, and proposed

TOASTS.

"The President of the United States." Drank in a most respectful manner. Music by the band—"Hall Columbia."

As there were no regular toasts prepared, those who chose to offer one were now at liberty to do so. After a few moments of easy conversation, Mr. De Sheilds preposed the health of

"William Walker, the Statesman and Scholar" Drank with loud applause. Music by the band—"See the Conquering Hero comes."

Col. Wheeler, United States Minister, arose and responded, in a happy manner, to Fresident Walker's toast to the President of the country he had the honor to represent.

"The late Provisional Fresident, Don Fermin President Walker sat at the head of the table,

toast to the President of the country be had the honor to represent.

"The late Provisional President, Don Fermin Ferrer," by Mr. Weidemann. Drank standing, respectfully.

"Fifty-six and '56;" by Col. Thompson. (Cheers.) General Herosby 2000 arose, and in his inimitable and stately style, drank to

"Uncle Billy." (Lond cheers and laughter, in which the President himself joined heartily.) [We will add here for the benefit of our readers at a distance, that the President is called by his old comparions of the Vesta "Uncle Billy."] In connection with this, Mr. A. Oaksmith proposed "Uncle Samp.y." Samu y."
"General Horasby;" by Col. Allen, drank with

applause.
"The First Rifles;" by Lieut. Col. Anderson, of First Rifles. (Cheers.) Music-"The Bould Soldier "Our Brethien from the United States who come

here to teach us the art of self-government, in con-nection with William Walker, our champion in war and protector in peace;" by Don Fermin Ferrer. Drank standing, and with load cheers. "To Captain Pineda;" by Ool. Jones; drank standing.
Captain Pineda returned thanks for the honor

done him, and proposed
"To the Memory of Washington; may the administration of Wa'ker be as successful."
"Leaders of Civilization in Central America;" by

"Leaders of Cavinzana in Co. Wheeler.
"To Appleton Oaksmith, Esq., of New York," by John Taber, Esq., Mr. Oaksmire being loudly called for, arose and said:—

1 arise, Mr. President and gentlemen, with my loading for the formation of the honor heart so full of gratified anothous at the honor which you have thus unexpectedly bestowed upon me, that I can say but little; but my mind is so fully me, that I can say out amount and so may impressed with the momentum tearing which the events of this day will have apon the world, that I fain would add my humble endorsement to the opinious and sentiments which i hear expressed upon every side. A new ca bas dawned upon Ceutral America, and we who are here assembled have the high privilege of ceiclerating its birthday. When I sook tack upon the tailer period which has elapsed since the commencement of the regularities of this republic.—When I see how touch has elapsed since the commencement of the regularities of the regularity of the trief of the regularity per side of earth; and that with unerling aim it still points onward and upward to that higher, nobler future, which is the sare reward of every peep le whose only creed is liberty. (Cheers.) For eighty years the fourth of July has been bullowed as the anniversary of American independence; for eighty years the children of the greatest republic which the world has ever known have been thus ceally remisted of their hitsday as a nation. Who shall say that the Twelfith of July-the anniversary of General Walker's imanguation—may not in after years be as sarredly remandered and as widely celebrated. (Applaance) in the cloquent address which you have this day istened to from your newly chase a Executive point have the Becturation of Nicaraguan Independence. In it you will find the only substantial magnetic regularity to the first plantify reveals the present condition of the young republic. Nicaragua has this day taken her stant; she fings her fag boldly to the breeze, she defines her pestition as a nation, and, like her profetype of old, she stretches forth her hand to all of the oppressed of earth. Not clone does she seek to establish liberty to herself, but her countenance and protection will be extended to all who are struggling for that hearthmap of the present of the man and the cause he advocates to the regular to the

followers of Cortez, but as the instruments of destiny—a new element which the haud of God has brought hither for their regeneration. And now, gentlemen of the Army and Civil Departments of Nicaragua, a single word to you and I have done. In your keeping, as sacredly as in that of your Chief Executive, is intrusted the honor, the glory, and the future welfare of this republic. That you are equal to the sacred trust, everything in the past bears witness—the battles you have fought, the hardships you have endured, the privations you have subject—all speak in language stroager than mine in your behalf. (Applause.) The inture is dawning upon you; the work you have before you is greater than all the past, and that you will be equal to it—equal to anything fate may require of you—is my firm conviction. The same destiny that has hitherto protected you and led your gallant chieftain thus far will carry him and you trumphantly through all that there is yet to come. The eyes of the world are upon you, and the page of history already lies open, upon which to record your deeds. (Continued cheers)

"Democracy, and he who, under Providence, is the agent in carrying out its great principles in this country;" by Owen Duffy, Esq. Drank standing, with others.

"The Press Drummer;" by Col. Jones. "Our Tabor." (Applause.)

country;" by Owen Duffy, Esq. Drank standing, with cheers.

"The Press Drammer;" by Col. Jones. "Our Tabor." (Applause.)

"Merchants of Granada;" by Hon. A. J. Ruggles, Chas. Teller, Esq., responded, and eloquently advocated the high position of the Granada merchants; and expressed his opinion that the day was not far distant when the name of a Granada merchant would be synonemous with commercial integrity and enterpise in all par's of the world. (Loud cheers.)

"To those who Fought and Fell in Cuba;" by Col. I sine. Drank standing and in silence.

"Progress;" by Col. Thempson. (Applause.)

"Col. George B. Hall, of New York;" by Col. Jones, to which the galiant Colonel responded as follows:

I appreciate the high honor conferred on me by

Joses to which the galiant Colonel responded as follows:—
I appreciate the high honor conferred on me by the sontiment, and return my sincere thanks for the kindness which has induced you to remember me among the gallant compatriots of one who has just received the highest honors in the gift of a gratatul republic; one who is entitled to it, not only for his heroic bravery on the battle field, but also for his wisdom in affairs of Siate. As a representative of the city of New York, I am proud to say that the popular feeling and sentiment there for this great cause is enthusiastic and sincere; her voice is echoed throughout the United states, and her influence felt throughout the world she is ever ready to give her countenance and means to aid those who are struggling in the great cause of republicanism, and she has aided you with both, and will continue to do so till your work is accomplished. (Cheers.)

"Col. Sherrist:" by Cant. Hooff. The gallant

will continue to do so till your work is accomplished. (Cheers.)

"Col. Skernit;" by Capt. Heoff. The gallant Colonel arese to return thanks; expressed himself much obliged to the company for druking his health, as there were none present more in need of it then he, and said he was indebted for the honor to a suggestion to that effect made by himself to Captain Hooff. (Rears of laughter.) [The Colonel had been unwell for some days, but since his health was drank with such gasto he has become completely restored.]

"To Brigadier General Fry;" by Colonel Laine Drank standing, with cheers.

"To Brigader General Try, by Colone Faine Drank standing, with cheers.

"Cuba; not as it is, but what it will be;" by Gen. Fry. Drank standing, and with cheers.

"Free Trade;" by Colonel Allen. (Applause.)

"Colonel Wheeier—Minister from the United States—Representative of Democratic Institutions;" by Owen Duffy, Esq. Drank standing, with loud cheers.

by Owen Duffy, Esq. Drank standing, with loud cheers.

In reply to the toast offered, the American Minister, Mr. Whiteles, said it might be expected that he should respond to a sentiment so unexpected and so appropriately offered. He felt deeply sensible of the honor, and in the name of the President of the United States returned his heartfelt thanks. In a country like the United States, where the most unbounded freedom of opinion and discussion were induged, it could but be expected that some diversity of sentiment should exist upon any subject. But the course of the President, as regards Nicaragua, had received, as it fleserved, one universal plaudit of approval throughout the American continent. While sacredly observing the laws he had vewed to support, and the faith of treaties, the President of the United States had been equally prompt in demanding their strict observance by others. And when the mists of prejudice and party shall have vanished before the light of truth history will do justice to the single hearted patriothers and preduced cruzes of tranklin Pierce. In by ethers. And when the mists of prejedice and party shall have vanished before the light of truth history will do justice to the single hearted patriotism and undanned course of Franklin Pierce. In effering in return a sentiment, he complimented the discerbment of the President in the sagacious choice he had made in the selection of a member of his Cabinet, who postered and the virtues a Roman in Rome's purest day's; who had, when the storm gathered arcurd him and the clouds hung heaviest, proved weathy of his trust. He (Mr. W.) in all his trials had felt the influence of his clear head and pure heart—auraining him is his position and cheering him in his course. Of him he neight say—as Ariosto had recorded of his here—"that Nature broke the methid in which she east him." for in vain could he leek for his superior. He offered the health of "James C. Debhin, of North Carolina—the able Sectic ary of the Navy—the ready defender of American rights—the sincere advecte of democratic preprious ve pair chyles? Drank with load applanse.

"Prespective to hemigration;" by the Prussian Cersul. As the genderman and a good distance from us, and speake in a low tone, we could not hear distinctly what be said, but understood him to say hight actually the program of this noted lake, and to send you an account of the forthcoming balls at Gregory's and Ealdwin's.

Rush of Viciters—Crowded State of the Hotels—Attractions of the Neighborhood—Grand Fleditla Marcetions of the Neighborhood—Gra

govern.e.nt, and doubted not that his Majesty the King of Pressia would favor the emigration of his subjects into this ecunity. That he had full confidence in the stability of this government, and entertained in doubt that it would shortly be peopled by persons from all parts of the world. (Applause.) "C. C. Hornsby—the man who fired the first rifle in Granada." Drank with thundering applause. As soon as the General could make bim-reif beaud be said, in response, that he took no credit to himself for bring the man who fired the first short that he considered there were many menther with him who was as brave as he was, but he was ordered by General Walker to take the Plaza; in coing so, he only did his duty, and his duty as a leader demended of him to be at the head of his column, (the General was then Colonei Hornsby) where he night always be found.

The General delivered this address with such a so dienly bearing and dignity, as to elicit warm and

so dierly bearing and dignity, as to elicit warm and "The Man who that the man in the Tower, whoever he may be," by Col. Ph. R. Thopmson.
"Major Heiss;" by Colonel Laine. Drank with ap-

place.
"Gen. Geicouria." Drank with applause.
"Col. J. E. Fanders," by Lieut. Col. P. Anderson Prenk with applause.

"Cel. Byron Cole," by John Taber, Esq.

The Colonel returned thanks for the honor in a happy manner, at d was loudly cheered when he resumed his seat. Before taking his seat, however, he

proposed the memory of "Castillon and his associates." Drank standing

and in silence.

"Colorel Brano Von Natzmer;" by Colonel Al-len. Drank with cheers.

"John B. Weller;" by Colonel Ph. E. Thompson.

"John B. Weller;" by Colonel Ph. P. Thompson.
(Arplause)

"Long life to William Walker;" by Pineda.
Drark with enthusiastic cheers.

"General Fry;" by Captain Hooff. Drank with
loud applause: to which the General made a few
appropriate remarks, and concluded by proposing

"The dead of both conflicts at Rivas." Drank
standing, in silence.

"The memory of Caleb J. Smith;" by Hon. A. J.
Raggies. Drank standing, in silence.

"Chief of Orduance Department." Drank with
applause: to which Captain Swingle, of the Department, hoped that we may never have use for the
bolls forged at the Orduance Department.

"Fraternity, order, and peace in Nicaragua;" by
P. Laron. (Applause.)

P. Larou. (Applause.)
His Excellency President William Walker arose to propose a final scatiment. He gave
"The ashes of Christopher Columbus, which rest in the cathedral at Havana—they should belong to be a final scatter. The mendous appropriate the cathedral at Havana—they should belong to the cathedral at Havana—they should belong to the cathedral at Havana—they should be compared to the cathedral at Havana—they should be compared to the cathedral at Havana—they should be cathedral at the cathedral at the cathedral at the cathedral a

"The ashes of Christopher Columbus, which rest in the cathedral at Havana—they should belong to America, and not to Europe." Themendous appliance followed this sentiment.

Lieut. Col. F. A. Laine was called upon to render it into Spanish. Be apoke in his native tongue, and, after interpreting the sentiment, said:—

"The words of our Commander-in-Chief have toucked a chord in my heart that has long been silent. I was been upon the soil where those sacred ashes repose, and many a time when noking upon their resting place I have felt that, in the cloquent expression of the sentiment, they should belong to America, and not to Europe. In the enthest response to the classic words of our President, in the cheers which yet echo to bis sentiments, becche accurance that it will be so. Yee, Cuba will be free, and from there ashes will we kindle the sacred fire of liberty in the land where trey repose. (Continued chaese from Nicaragonas and Cubans.)

"The Manuscripts in Genoa—they belong to America;" Dr. J. J. Ingraham. (Applause.)

"The Nicaragonas-the able exponent of the tree principles of freedom. May the success of the editor be commencurate with his merit, and he will soon be a phenomenon among editors—probably drive his own conch." (Applause.) Responded to by John Takor, Esq., proprietor of El Nicaraguense, in a few cloquent remarks.

"Cuba;" by Col. Laine. (Applause)

"The Star of William Walker—may it not shed its rays alone on Nicaragua;" by Col. Eyron Cole. (Loud as plause.)

"The President now rose to leave the table, and was followed by all present. As the gentlemen were rising from the table, the following sentiment was proposed; if it had been prevented one migute cariller, it would, no doubt, have been honored with

was proposed; if it had been precented one migute cariler, it would, no doubt, have been honored with

"The Future of Nicaragoa, guided by the wisdom and firmness of its present head, note and doubt that she will assume her proper position among the free nations of the earth, and her future will be as propercess and happy as her best and truest friends could wisb; by Charles Callahan, Esq. and thus ended one of the most convivial, social and in electral entertainments at which we ever

when the good fortune to be present.

We have endeavored to give but the outlines of what was said, as there was a continual cross fire of wit and pleasantries, which kept the entire company in the best of humor, but which it was impossible for us either to express or transcribe.

THE AMERICAN SPAS.

SCHOOLEY MOUNTAINS.

SCHOOLEY MOUNTAINS, Aug. 2, 1856. Mountain Scenery-Views from the Heath-First Hop of the Season at the Heath House-Grand Bowling Match-Sack Race, &c., &c.

Not having seen, in your valuable paper, any cor-respondence from this place, I deem it a duty to your readers to give them an insight into the beau-ties and ebjoyments of this celebrated place. Heath House (our present abiding place) is certainly one of the most agreeable of our many lovely summer retreats. The Heath is situated on a beautiful plateau on the summit of Schooley Mountains, com-mands an inland view unsurpassed in the States, whilst the cool mountain air stimulates the frame to activity and the mind to healthy action.

Our company is certainly composed of the cream

Our company is certainly composed of the cream of New York and Philadelphia society. On Friday week the first grand hop of the season came off. The management was left to the gentlemen, whist the large parior was most appropriately dressed with greens by the ladies. To particularize among so many of the fair sex would be invidious.

Yesterday was a grand gala day In the morning the long expected match at tempins, between six gentlemen from Belmout Hall and six from the Heath, came off in the bowling saloon of the latter house. Tranks to the kind attentions of Mr. Kinnard, of New York, the umpire of the parties, the ladies were fully provided with accommodations in the saloon. The excitement during the gane ran high, as one of either party made a ten strike, and so cless was the game played, that it was any one's game until the last ball was rolled. And then, when the suncurcement was made by the umpire tout the Heath had won, a shout from fair throats went up that made the welkin ring. A lanch on the green closed the morning's revols, at which toasts were duly honored, and the knights of the heart and button made suitable acknowledgments for the honor done them.

for the honor done them.

In the afternoon a sack race, and in the evening a hop, at which the bearders from the Belmont were present, closed our festal day.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

LAKE MAHOPAC, Aug. 4, 1856. Regattes at the Lake-Brilliant Water Illumine tion .- The Collation at Thompson's .- The Forth coming Balls at Gregory's and Baldwin's, &c.

Novelties of all kinds are constantly presented to the sejourners at the lake. On Tuesday last no less than five reguttas took place; the principle one leing that between the six oated boats, the Fancy, Minnehaha and the Osceola.
On Saturday evening last an affair, beantiful in

every sense of the word, drew for h the almost limitess resources of Mahopac. It was denominated an "illumination." Fourteen boa's, decked with scores of Chinese and similar lanterns, all arranged nemblamatical order, presented a scene replete with ertistic heauty. The designs which elicited the greatest admiration, were those representing a large yacht under full sail, playfully called "The Enchanted Ship," and a white elephant, styled the "Great Mogol," guarded by his keeper, who stood by, arrayed in appropriate Eastern costume. It is fruitless to attempt to give an adequate description of a take Mahopac illumination; one must see them to appreciate. ess resources of Mahopac. It was denominated an

of a Lake Mahopac Humination; one mass see and the appreciate.

The designs consisted of bovers, temples and the blie. They were about 20 feet in beight, and from 20 to 35 in diameter. When the chain of boats neured Gregory's and Baldwin's docks, at the sound of the gong, one long, loud and simultaneous cheer from the vest assemblage there present greeted their advise.

Attractions of the Neighborhood-Grand Floible

Illumination on the Lake-Novel and Charming Spectacle, &c., &c. Every year this place attracts numbers, until at this time scarcely a room can be obtained at the hotels or the private boarding bouses. The proprietors of two of the hotels have made vast additions to their premises, and yet they have not accommoda tions enough for all that apply. It is not surprising that persons should select this charming lake to spend the summer season with their families, away from the heat and dust of the city—for it is one of the most healthy and delightful parts of the country, and within a reasonable distance of the city. Parties are not attracted here by pulls and alvertisements, usually resorted to by many watering places; but Lake Mahopac advertises itself. Every one coming here, on his return speaks of it to his neighbor, and he, in turn, after visiting it, speaks of its pleasant qualities to others, until the lake has taken a stand among the most agreeable of summer retreats. It is a circumstance in its favor that it is visited by families who return, year after year, satisfied that they cannot find a more healthy and pleasant location.

On Saturday evening last the soloupners here were that persons should select this charming lake to

on Saturday evening last the sojourners here were On Saturday evening last the sojourners here were delighted by one of the most unique and chaste sights that has ever failen to their lot. The guests at Thompson's House got up a grand illuminated fletilla boat procession on the lake, consisting of tweive row boats and a sail boat, illuminated by paper lanters of variegated colors, lighted inside by candles, each boat arranged in a different form, and centaining the ladies and gentlemen of the house. Also in the procession was a large temple, ten feet high, diessed with evergreens, in which red celored fire was continually burning, and Roman candles explicting from each end; and also on a raft made for the occasion was the form of an immense elephant, large as life, with a Turk riding him. The saimal was also illuminated, and moved as if "a thing of life." The night was dark, and the effect upon the beholder was novel and grand, and reminded one of a fairy scene. The procession moved on the water, in a line by the hotels, amid the cheers and admiration of the vast crowd. The whole affair was very creditable.

LAKE MARIOPAC, BALDWIN HOTEL, Aug. 6, 1856. The Hotels-Pleasure and Politics-Fremont Stock in the Ascendant - Lake Scenery -- Grand Theat-

rical Display on the Water, Se., Se. This delightful spot has bad an unusual run this season, so far, and the "cry is still they come." Bald-win, the keeper of the popular house here, has built an addition to his establishment of about one hundred rooms, and even now his ability to accommodate about four hundred guests is not sufficient for the demand.

The prevailing subject here is politics; and Frenext stock seems to be in the ascendant. A vote

ment stock seems to be in the ascendant. A vote was taken on the train we came up with, and the Bocky Mematala Ranger got more votes than both the other candidates put together. They talk of canvassing the three botels here, and if they do, I will give you the result in my next.

We manage here to pass away the time very pleasantly indeed. The lake, which is the chief point of attraction, is so situated in a "deep vale, shut cut by Alpine hills," It at the water generally is as smooth as glass, and the rowing early in the morning is a delightful assistant to the appetite. There are three very beautiful islands near the coatre, viz: Petre, Fairy and Blackberry, and parties from the hotels go almost every day upon some one of these, piculcing or bathing. The water is fresh and clear as crystal, so much so that you can almost see the bottem at any part of the lake: It is used exclusively for the table and tastes very much like the Greten.

Estawin's Hotel is situated directly upon the bank of the lake, and a gravelled walk leads from the Gor to the brink, where all the little bonts are moored. We have a fine dock, which extends some distance out, where the guests sometimes go and sit in the evening. I was among the number there on Saturday evening last, to witness an illuminated James for \$500.—Chicago Press, Aug. 4

fletills, which was got up by one of the other hot. The spectacle was exceedingly novel and beautiff. I might make my letter longer by calarging the chaims of the numerous beltes at this place, my first is not that of describing the peculiar of the ludies' buir, nor inditing some's to here of the ludies' buir, nor inditing some's to here of the ludies' buir, nor inditing some's to here of the ludies' buir, nor inditing some's to here of the ludies' buir, nor inditing some's to here of the ludies' buirs and that all the women. or the indies pair, nor inditing sounces to her of brows. Suffice it to say that all the women lovely and the men gay and ready for anyth from a gin cocktail to a sailboat, including billia tempins and fast horses. So time runs on at L

CAPE ISLAND, Aug. 6, 1856. Waiter Stabbed-Mount Vernon Hop-Congre Helt Hep.

Among the many stirring scenes enacted at the place since last i wrote you, we may mention incident which occurred at the Mount Vernon I tel. It appears that in consequence of a you Maryland gentleman, bearing an historic name, a who is a graduate of West Point, having by s mistake (perhaps design) thrown a tumbler of mistake (perhaps design) thrown a tumbler of w ter out of the window, striking a colored waiter its ext, an alteration took place between the pa ties, during which a pistol was snapped twice at t waiter, who tried to wrench it out of his assailan hands, but was stabbed in the side. The man doing well. His opponent gave him \$100. This the true version of the affair.

On Saturday evening a grand hop, in aid of Beel Band, took place at the Mount Vernan; it was tru a gran i affair; there could not have been less the 2,000 people in the hall, and between the brillia lights, enchanting music and lovely women, o night well have imagined himself in a Mahometa paradise.

might wen have imagined mineen in a maddine paradise.

There was also a hop at Congress Hall, on Tue day evening, 5th inst, which went off brilliantly.

There was a party out last night serenading, will gave vent to their overcharged feelings by the mo yillaneus singing that you can imagine. I tru that their visits will be like angels, few and far hand.

Our Syracuse Correspondence.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 6, 1856.
The Original Freesoilers—Their Strougth and F
sition—Two-thirds Abandoned the Democrat Party-Their Vote in the State-Their Prefe ence for Fremont-Assisting the Republicans Carry New York, &c.

From an examination of the host of promine men who a sembled in this city on the 24th of Ju ultimo, all seceders from the so-called democrat party, it is rendered certain that many thousands votes in this State which were given for Frankl Pierce will be withheld from James Suchan Nearly every county in the State was fully repu Nearly every county in the State was fully represented by men of strength and indominable persverance. They may be considered as having bee strong pillars in the democratic structure; and without them the State could not have been carried for Pierce in 1852. They comprise the Wadworth Fields, Jenkinses, Hunts, Barlows, Van Dyck Welches, Jervises, Loomises, Demiatons, Floyd Sherwoods, Coddingtons, Tituses, Hogebooms, Poters, Sherrills, Grovers, Crookes, Hurboats, Carroll Townsende, Woosters, Roots, Rathbuns; and the coadjuters and compeers throughout the State, it every school district, number many thousands wherepudiate the Cincinnati platform and candidate. The men who assembled on the 2th ult, are we known as resolute and determined politicians; the state fairly their reasons for repudiating the latter day democracy; having been most grossly and villar ously deceived by the present administration, in relation to the slavery question, and as Buchanan hamounted the same platform, they bidly denounce the Cincinnati nominee. The seceders now, an among the original architects of the non-extensional avery platform erected at Boffalo in 1848. The declare their adherence still to the principles the enunciated, and believe now as firmly as they dithen, that slavery should be restricted within the limits of the States where it exists.

Now, look over the names of the original fresoflers who figured at the Syracuse Convention of the 36th instant. The chairman, Dr. Crain, whosen the democratis have given an editorial chair Cockrane; Lemuel Stetson, who ran on the soft icket last year, and is the standing condicate for another trial a year hence; Benjamin F. Angewho the United States Senate decided was unit trepresent the government at Honolaiu; and a few chester; Completely fixed house influence is not of the least importance who the united States Senate decided was unit trepresented, and if the softs were left on the softs what could they accomplish? The soft and harmburners determined upon having Addison Gardner as the sented by men of strength and indomitable pers

are still in mighty numbers. Their ticket in 184 received some one hundred and lifty thousant votes. In every contest since with the hunkers the barnburners have beaten them, in some instance most shan efully, too. They will poil at the ensuing election seventy thousand votes. These are pledge for Fremont. And should the republicans nominate Abijah Mann or Benjamin F. Barler for Gow ennor, then that vote will be increased from ten to twenty per cent. Then it must be perfectly apparent that the withdrawal of such a quantity of vote from the "consolidated" democracy and transferring them to the republican side will contribute essentially towards giving the electoral vote of New Yorl to Fremont. The heretologe strongholds of the democracy, such as St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Ononda, ga. Oswego, Madison and Oneida, which in forme times roiled up their tens of thousands for the democratic nominations, will now turn the cale as much against that party. And in Monroe, Otleans, Genesee, Nisgara, Eric and Chantanque, where the barnburners are very namerous they will coenticily add the republicant ficker.

cale as much against that party. And in Monree, Orleans, Genesee, Nisgara, Erie and Chautanque, where the barnburners are very namerous they will essentially aid the republican ticket. A large number of newspapers in St. Lawrence, Erie Herkimer and other localities, heretofore fatchful to denocracy, have recently been compelled, from the force and pressure of public opinion, to declare in favor of Fremont.

These signs are unmistakeable. They certainly indicate that party pressure can no longer keep the radicals within the so called democratic fold: and although they may at the next election contribute their strength against the democratic candidates, it is no evidence that they will ultimately throw themselves into the power of Weed, Seward & Co. The radicals occupy the same position they did eight years ago, and are not to be driven from it. If the whigs, by abandoning their name and principles choose to adopt those proclaimed so notoriously at Euflalo—if they choose to take up the "corner stone" and stand upon it—they go to the radical free sollers not the consistent free sollers to them. The democratic papers labor under a great delusion when they state that the Convention of the 24th uit, of which James T. Wadsworth was President, will not draw off many votes from the Buchanan ticket.

Bank Swindle Exposure in Callago.—An arrest

BANK SWINDLE EXPORED IN CHICAGO.—An Arrest was made by Pinkerton & Co., Northwestern Police Agency, last Saturday, and an examination held before Justices D'Wolf and Holsington, which reveals an attempt to put the notes of a bank in circulation which, from the testimony, bids fair to send the parties to Alfon, if the case is allowed to go to trial. The charge, if sustained, is made forgery by the statute. The men arrested are Alfred Hyde, and C. Maitland James, having an office at No. 1 North Dearborn street. The charge in the warrant for their arrest was having in their possession a number of fletitious bills purporting to be bills of a bank having no existence, with intent to pass the same to defraud, they knowing the bills to be fictitious, and that they have altered and passed ficti ions bills with intent to defraud. The bills are one's and two's on the American Exchange Bank, Georgetown, D. C. and are coarse in appearance, probably lithographed instead of being engraved on steel. It is not likely that they have yet succeeded in getting any greateired after the point. The following is a description of the \$2 bills:—

Asterican Exchange Bank
Will pay Two Dollars on demand to the bearer.

Out. di, 1856.

Georgetown, D. C.
S. H. Kerre, Cashier. Z. PHERSON, President.

Will pay Two Dollars on demand to the hearer.

Georgetown, D. C.

S. H. Khiru, Cashier. Z. PHERSON, President.

Vignette—A spread cagle, with shield, a vessel and steamer on the left, and a bridge and buildings on the right. The two upper corners have the figure: "2" in medallion, and the word 'two'cut over the figure: in the right band lower corner a figure "2" in medallion; in the left hand lower corner a locomotive, surrounded by the words, "Secured by real estate and public stocks."

The bills were stamped on the back with two separate stamps, as follows:—